### VOL. I.

## Tri-Weckly Standard. of the rebellion, in the Senate of the United States. (Cheers.) He showed

W. W. HOLDEN & SON, EDITORS OF THE STANDARD,

And authorized publishers of the Laws of the United

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cent higher than usual rates will be charged. No paper in the South has advertising facilities superior to the Standard. Letters must be addressed to

W. W. HOLDEN & SON,

## SPEECHES BY MEMBERS OF THE CABINET. We publish below the speeches deliv- the United States, and the admiration

ered by Messrs. Stanton, McCulloch, of the world. (Cheers.) and Dennison, at the serenade lately given them in Washington. The speech proposition that has been presented that of Mr. Secretary Welles was very brief, clined to speak.

but we are especially pleased with that | ing slavery? Whose fault was that? of Gov. Dennison.

It is gratifying to see that stern and sterling patriot, Secretary Stanton, of Andrew Johnston? Shouts of The standing firmly by the President. By the fault of Congress," "Thad. Stevens," way Mr. Stanton says, "who are loyal and counter cheers for Mr. Stevens.] If people is a question that ought not to be the course which the President was purdifficult of solution." We agree with suing was obnoxious to the charges him in this, but we would have been made against it on the recess of Con-

glad if he had given us a true definition no denunciation of it until the meeting Speech of Secretary McCulloch. that I am not in the habit of making Those men, whose duty it was to stand speeches; and I take it for granted, on the ramparts of the Constitution, therefore, that, in making the call upon and warn the people of approaching me, you intended only to pay me a pas danger—why did they not denounce sing compliment, and not to elicit from that policy and demand of the Presime any extended remarks. I shall not | dent of the United States a convention disappoint you. I shall not be so up- of Congress? No such demand was grateful for your kindness as to inflict made. No such denunciation was then upon you a speech. My position, gen- heard. We did hear a voice from Penntlemen, in reference to the issues which sylvania, I believe, and perhaps a reare now engaging the public attention, sponse from Massachusetts. (Laughare, not, I apprehend, misunderstood by ter.) But the people were silent. The you. (Cheers.) I took occasion, last press was silent if not approving. fall, among my old friends in Indiana, Fellow-citizens, I did not intend to define my position; and since that speaking so much. [Voices-"Go on." time I have seen no occasion to change I have only this to say; I have desired my position; and since that time I have and hoped for the continuation of the to abandonit. (Applause.) I will say, been ever identified. [Cheers.] But therefore, as I suppose I must say some- if its leaders can present nothing better thing on this occasion, that the general than the programme of the committee, policy of the President in reference to I am greatly apprehensive that its days the Southern States, and the people re- will be numbered. [Cheers.] cently in arms against the Federal Gov- I trust, fellow-citizens, that this will ernment, has commended itself to my not be the case; that it will discard its deliberate judgement. (Cheers.) And hostility and its attempt to continue although it has been violently and in alienation between the two sections of some instances vindictively assailed, I the country, and that it will embrace have an abiding conviction that it will those principles which look to harmony. be approved by the people when they to restoration and to peace. If it should shall be allowed judgment upon it at do this, it will continue to be the great the ballot-box. (Loud Cheers.) This and controlling party of the country. plan is fairly stated in the platform of and cover itself with imperishable glothe club which many of you represent. ry. If it does not its days are number-I need not say, therefore, in regard to ed, and the epitaph that will be written that platform, any more than that I on it will be, "It knew how to prosethat, at the close of this great war, in cheers for Secretary McCulloch.] ed, and more good blood had been shed, ed upon-the band playing "Rally we should have bright skies and calm 'round the flag," "When Johnny comes seas. I take it for granted that most marching home," and other airs. Secof us expected that at the close of this retary Stanton said: war there would be passion and pique, and violence, which it would take time to bring into proper subjugation. But, Thursday, the 17th of this month, I realthough we anticipated this, we knew ceived a note from the Secretary of the that the people of the United States National Union Johnson Chub, telling would be prepared for whatever might me it was the design of the association come up. 'We anticipated that, at the to serenade the President and his Cabiclose of the war, great questions would net, and that I would be called upon at come up for settlement, the discussion my residence. Immediately on the reof which would be likely to agitate this ceipt of this note a reply was sent to country, to shake it perhaps, from cen- the Secretary, expressing my thanks for tre to circumference. But we knew al- the compliment, and declining the honso that the people had not been wanting or of the serenade; a similar compliin any previous emergency, and we had ment by the patriotic association of the confidence that they would be prepared Soldiers' and Sailors' League had preto cope with, and settle satisfactorily viously been declined.

no faltering fidelity when, counting J. W. HOLDEN. everything else as of no value, as dust in the balance, in comparison with the Union and the Constitution, he went back to Tennessee to fight treason and secession in their strong hold, and peril his life and I ves of his family. [Cheers.] His policy is straightforward" intelligible, and practical. If a better policy can be presented, one more in consonance with the principles of the Government, better calculated to preserve the supremacy of Federal authority, while it trenches not on the reserved and legitimate rights of the States; more just, more humane, better fitted to bind the people of this great country in a common brotherhood, at the same time that it places just condemnation on treason war, and whose time of subscription had not ex- an vindicates the majesty of the lawpired, will be furnished the paper free on the if such a policy can be presented there restoration of communication, until the time be is no man in the United States who filled. If they desire the paper longer after that will more willingly embrace it than Andrew Jonston. [Heavy cheers.] A cross × mark on the paper indicates the ex- But until that better policy be presented, he must be false to himself, false to his record, and must, in fact, cease to the Andrew Johnston, if he does not adhere to his policy, and sink or swim with it. [Cheers.] It is pretty good evidence, after all, gentlemen, of the correctness

> sent one which they can agree upon as a substitute. [Cheers and laughter.] It was once said, I think by John Randolph, that of all tinkers the Constitution tinkers were the most to be deprecated. [Cheers.] If the old man could rise from the grave, what would he say to the present Congress, in which every third man, at least, is a Constitution tinker? (Cheers and Laughter.) But they are not wise enough to amend that grand old instrument, the work of our patriot fathers, of the founders of

of his policy, that Congress, after hav-

ing been in session nearly six long,

weary months, has been unable to pre-

My fellow citizens, there is but one stands even the ghost of a chance of acceptance by the people of the North; but cordially endorsed the President's and that is the proposition basing reppolicy, Messrs. Harlan and Speed de- presentation on voters. And whose fault is it that it is not a part of the Constitution to-day? Why was it not We like the tone of all these speeches, submitted with the amendment abolish-

Voices.—The Copperheads.

OTHER VOICES-Thad Steven's. gress, how happened it that there was of Congress? How happened it that thes Jupiters Tonans of Congress were FELLOW CITIZENS: You are aware as silent as though they had been dumb?

seen no occasion to change, much less great Union party, with which I have

subscribe to all its doctrines fully, and cute the war with vigor, but it lacked without reserve. (Cheers.) I suppose, the wisdom to avail itself of the benefits gentlemen, that none of us expected of victory." [Applause, and three which much bad blood had been excit- The Secretary of War was next call-

> Secretary Stanton's Speech. GENTLEMEN: On the afternoon of

any questions that might be presented Two reasons induced my action. The in the future. (Applause.) That faith last time a public speech was made from is with us now. It strong with us to- this spot in answer to a serenade was night. We have faith in the people, the night of Friday, the 14th day of and we have faith in that good Provi- April, 1865. At that moment, when dence which, having led this nation we were rejoicing over the downfall of through the red sea of battle, is not like- the rebellion, one of its instruments was ly to desert it now that the dreadful murdering Mr. Lincoln. You will not passage has been accomplished. The think it strange that a complimentary President of the United States, gentle- occasion fraught with such associations men, stands before the country in no should not be coveted. Besides, as the doubtful attitude. His voice gave ut- head of a Department, my public duties terance to no uncertain language when have been simply executive; and it has RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1866.

ally misunderstood, nor wilfully mis- the Union.

of the United States, at a sacrifice of of decision, raiment and necessities of every family, lowing words: and in the price of their daily bread the ernment against rebellion.

later the rebel commander-in-chief, Robert E. Lee, routed and vanquished, surrendered his army as prisoners of and duty of judging for itself the elecwar to General Grant and the forces tions, returns, and qualifications of its under his command. By these rapidly members belong to each House of Consucceeding events the rebel Govern- gress may have his doubts removed by ment was overthrown, its strength and the Federal Constitution, which dehope exhansted, and in every State its clares in the fifth section of the first ararmed forces and official authorities ticle, that "each House shall be the gave themselves up as prisoners of war. judge of the elections, returns, and The President's annual message to the qualifications of its own members,"present Congress thus clearly states In thus distinctly recognizing the conthe condition of the country, and the stitutional rights of each House of Con-

tht effects of a civil war. Resistance the President has conformed to the to the General Government appeared plain letter of the Constitution. It beto have exhausted itself. The United ing the function of each House to judge States had recovered possession of their of the elections, returns, and qualificaforts and arsnels, and their armies were tions of its own members, the obligain the occupation of every State which had attempted to secede. Whether the weighing evidence, and deciding the territory within the limits of those question of membership. What testi States should be held as conquered mony has been taken, of what evidence territory, under military authority has been presented on the question to emanating from the President as the either branch of Congress, or what head of the army, was the first question judgment will be given, is not known

continuance of merely military rule, of deciding is devolved upon me. But the alternative course chosen by him the course of the President in thus reand supported by his Cabinet is thus ferring the question of its own members clearly set forth:

pointed for the States, conventions cal- my cordial support. led, governors elected, legislatures asthe ports invite the restoration of in- subject the President further remarks: and of business."

the National Executive to maintain the was excluded from enjoyment, or he national authority, vindicated at so had but the second best chance of findgreat a sacrifice, and the obligation not ing it, and the foreign emigrant turned to suffer the just fruits of so fierce a away from the region where his condistruggle, and of so many battles and tion would be so precarious. With the victories, to slip away or turn to ashes. destruction of the monopoly, free labor In many speeches to delegations from will hasten from all parts of the civililoyal States, in despatches to provision- zed world to assist in developing varial governors acting under his authority ous and immeasurable resources which and in declarations made to the public have hitherto lain dormant. The eight for their information, there was no dis- or nine States nearest the Gulf of Mexiguise of his purpose to secure the peace co have a soil of exuberant fertility, a and tranquillity of the country on just climate friendly to long life, and can and sure foundations.

declared by conventions in nearly all the most cultivated nations in Europe."

North Carolina, and the instructions to ed the needful support, it is no longer the Provisional Governor of that State, a living measure, nor the subject of deexhibit the system and principles pre- bate or difference of opinion. scribed by the President for the substitution of civil authority in the place of ed the civil rights bill, has been the universal military rule in the insurrect he subject of conflict. That bill, now tionary States. In this plan two things a law, has for its object the security of presented by the proclamation and the civil rights in the insurrectionary States.

ly restricted to the people "who are loy-al to the United States, and no others." for the restoration of harmony." Its This is in reordance with the views of possible interference with such emigraten declared by Mr. Johnson from the tion was one of the chief objections to commencement of the rebellion, and un- military rule : and by some it is thought

pon duties devolved upon others, and Secondly. The choice of delegates avoid michief by premature discus- was not only limited to loyal people ion of matters entrusted to the legis- and no others, but constitutional guarantive branch of the government and ties were required in respect to the emannder its consideration. But the call cipation of slaves and the repudiation of f this evening relieves me from any the rebel debt. A sound reason for imputation of intruding my opinions such guaranties in respect to slavery is ipon you. I shall therefore declare stated by the President in his message hem briefly and plainly; and to the |-namely, the necessity of "the evidence end that they may be neither acciden- of sincerity in the future maintenance of

represented, what it is my purpose to say on this occasion has been written. Those views expressed by the Presi-Those views expressed by the Presi-After four years of war the authority | tinue to receive, my cordial acquiescence of the Federal Government was establand support. Who are loyal people is lished throughout the whole territory a question that ought not to be difficult

over three hundred thousand lives of After full explanation of the steps taloyal soldiers and a cost of more than ken by him to restore the constitutionthree thousand million of dollars. Near- | al relations of the States, the President, ly every household in eighteen loyal in his annual message, proceeds to state, States is mourning its loved ones slain with equal distinctness, what remains by rebels; a tax which may last for to be done, and to whom the authority generations is laid upon the food and and duty of doing it belongs, in the fol-

"The amendment to the Constitutwenty million inhabitants of the loyal tion being adopted, it would remain for States feel, and will long continue to the States whose powers have been so feel, what it cost to uphold their Gov- long in abeyance to resume their places in the two branches of the National The office of President devolved Legislature, and thereby complete the upon Mr. Johnson at the death of Mr. work of restoration. Here it is for you. Lincoln, on the 15th day of April, 1865. fellow-citizens of the Senate, and for Thirteen days before that time, Rich- you, fellow citizens of the House of Repmond, the seat of the rebel Govern- resentatives, to judge, each of you for ment, had been captured, and six days yourselves, of the elections, returns, and qualifications of your own members."

Whoever doubts that the authority question thereby imposed upon him: gress to judge of the elections, returns, 'I found the States suffering from and qualifications of its own members, to me; nor have I the right of inqui-After stating the objections to the ring, for neither the right nor the duty to the judgment of each house of Con-"Provisional governors have been ap- gress receives and continues to receive

Besides the steps taken by the Execsembled, and representatives chosen utive to restore the constitutional relato the Congress of the United States, tions of the States, his annual message At the same time, the courts of the called the attention of Congress to the United States, as far as could be done, necessity of insuring the security of the have reopened, so that the laws of the freedmen; reminding Congress that United States may be enforced through while he had no doubt that the general their agency. The blockade has been government could extend the elective removed and the custom-houses re-esta- franchise, "it is equally clear that good blished in ports of entry, so that the faith require, the security of the freedrevenue of the United States may be men in their liberty and their property. collected. The Office Department renews | their right to labor, and their right to its caseless activity, and the General claim the just return of their labor." Government is thereby enabled to com- and observing further that "the counmunicate promptly with its officers and try is in need of labor and the freedmen agents. The courts bring security to are in need of employment, culture, and persons and property; the opening of protection." In connection with this

dustry and commerce; the post office "Slavery was essentially a monopoly renews the facilities of social intercourse of labor, and as such, locked the States where it prevailed against the incoming No one better than Mr. Johnson un- of free industry. Where labor was the derstood the solemn duty imposed upon property of the capitalist, the white man sustain a denser population than is found These measures received the cordial as yet in any part of our country. And support of every member of the Cabinet | the future influx of population to them and were approved by the sentiments will be mainly from the North, or from

of the States. One point of difference These views of the President in relapresented itself, namely: the basis of tion to the freedmen received, and conrepresentation. By some it was thought | tinue to receive, my hearty concurrence. just and expedient that the right of They have guided the action of the suffrage in the rebel States should be War Department, and were substantisecured in some form to the colored in- ally advocated in its annual report. In habitants of those States, either as a what I believed an honest desire to conuniversal rule or to those qualified by form to them, a bill was passed by Coneducation or by actual service as soldiers gress regulating the Freedmen's Buwho ventured life for their Government. reau; but the provisions of the bill did My own mind inclined to this view, but not meet the President's approval, beafter calm and full discussion my judge- cause he believed the powers conferred ment yielded to the adverse arguments upon him and upon the agents to be resting upon the practical difficulties to appointed by him to be unwise and unbe encountered in such a measure, and constitutional. Concurring in the obto the President's conviction that to ject of the bill, and regarding the powprescribe a rule of suffrage was not with er as temporary, and safe in his hands, in the legitimate scope of his power. I advised its approval. But having The plan of organization emodided been returned to Congress with the in the proclamation to the people of President's objections, and having fail-

Another Congressional measure, call-President's instructions are worthy of It was well observed by the President, in his annual message, that "peaceful emi-First. That the exercise of the organ- gracion to and from that portion of the izing power is specifically and absolute- country [the Southern States] is one of it denounced treason, at the outbreak always been my aim to avoid trenching | der the most impressive circumstances. that the influence of class legilation in

rights in those States should be vigil- the President and our friends in Congress.and ceased to be the subject of debate.

Another measure or series of meastee I have not been able to give my assent. It contemplates an amendment to the Federal Constitution, the third section of the proposed article being in these terms :

tarily adhered to the late insurrection, giving it aid and comfort, shall be excluded from the right to vote for representatives in Congress, and for electors others are of no value. Its exclusive ac-

and comfort." No matter what may be the condition of the country, nor what proofs of present and future loyalty may be given, an absolute constitutional bar is to be change in party or political sentiment and nowhere with more marked results ed hostile feelings. In my judgment, every proper incitement to Union feeling should be fostered and cherished, and expression of my own opinion.

Having thus declared my views, as they have heretofore been declared to call, and now bid you a very good night. those who had a right to know them, on the material questions that have lately arisen, or are now pending, I trust that your purpose on this occasion is answerd and I shall be glad if their expression may have any beneficial influence on questions the right disposition whereof is a matter of solicitude to every patriotic man, and is deeply important to the peace and tranquillity of the Union. Recognizing the constitutional power of all the co-ordinate branches of the Government-legisla tive ,judicial, and executive-and entertaining for each the respect which is due from every loyal citizen, they are entitled to and shall receive, according to my best judgment, the support which is required by that Constitution which, after an unexampled conflict, has been upheld and sanctified by Divine favor, upheld and sanctified by Divine favor, and through the sacrifice of so much blood and treasure.

Speech of Postmaster General Dennison, FELLOW-CITIZENS:-I am not the less r deful to you for this call because of its being made on me in my official capacity, and as a member of the Cabinet; and yet I am admonished by this fact, as well as by the lateness of the hour, not to discuss many topics of public interest upon which, under other circumstances, I might be glad to express my views. I may say, however, that we have much reason to felicitate ourselves on the general condition of the country, in view of the perils through which we have so recently passed, and to congratulate ourselves upon the promising future that

It is true that the restoration of the Southern States to all their constitutional relations to the general government is not yet accomplished. So far as that duty or that consummation has devolved on the Executive branch of the government, it has been fully performed. [Applause.] I cannot now re-call any failure in this regard. With all these things you are familiar, and the country knows what has been done and what is

The close of the war brought with it the necessity of re-establishing the Federal authority in the insurgent States as rapidly as possible, and connected with it the duty of encouraging the re-organization of local governments in each of these States. To this subject, my fellow-citizens, the attention of the President and cabinet was early directed, with what success I need not point out to you. I think I venture not too far in saying that history furnishes no parallel to such success. The Federal authority has been established, recognized, and obeyed in every State south of Mason and Dixon's line .-[Applause.] The local governments in those States have been reformed substantially to meet their changed condition, resulting from the abolition of slavery, and are now being peaceably administered. Doubtless there are provisions in the constitutions of some of able for any kind of manufacturing. A rare these States, as there are in the laws enacted chance for good investment.

Also, City and Country Real Estate of all kinds by some of their Legislatures, that are not in consonance with the views of the moral and liberty-loving citizens of the nation; but we Raleigh, may 18—3t. Hillsboro's

avor of the slaveholding monopoly cannot reasonably doubt that these will give seretofore existing in the Southern place to better provisions and better laws, states would still be strongly exerted under the influence of the federal government o prevent peaceful emigration into those States and would exclude the lahose States, and would exclude the laboring population of the North from that ern States with all their constitutional privisoil of exuberant fertility and friendly leges, and that is, their representation in climate, that productive region embrac-ing the eight or nine States nearest the loyal millions of the country, I regret, deeply Gulf of Mexico, and that hence civil regrei, that there is any difference between antly protected by Federal laws and But you will have observed that this differ-Federal tribunals. Although the mea- Southern States. Their loyalty is to be tessures enacted by Congress for this pur- ted by the taking of the oaths prescribed by the pose failed to receive the Executive Constitution and the laws-required alike sanction, yet having been adhered to by the President and Congress, and for every by a two-thirds vote in each house, they have now passed to the statue book North and South. The difference, then, is not as to who, but as to when these States shall be represented. The whole theory of the Excutive programme for the restoration ures of prime importance, now pending of the Southern States looks to the early adbefore Congress, merits a brief remark, mission of loyal Senators and Representatives viz : The plain of restoration or recon from those States, [applause,] while the Construction, as it is sometimes called. To gressional programme, as far as it had been the plan reported by the Joint Commit-developed, looks to delay, conditioned on the adoption of certain amendments to the Constitution.

Now, my friends, we must not overlook the fact that if this difference be not adjusted, it

may lead-and it will lead, in all probability

ese terms:

"Sec. 3. Until the fourth day of JuSouthern States, but to all the country—and ly, in the year one thousand eight hun- may I not add, to the Union party, in whose dred ond seventy, all person who volun- interests I learn your association has been organized. I need not tell you, or those who intimately know me, that it is in the continued ascendency of the Union party that I rely for the peace and happiness, of the counsentatives in Congress, and for electors try. [Applause.] I need not tell you it was for President and Vice President of the that party, in the field and at the ballot-box, United States." It is urged by the ad- that saved the nation from the assaults of vocates of this plan that this third section is the vital one, without which the it is to that party, founded on the principles of the Baltimore platform, I look to establish tion will no doubt commend it to the stitutional equality, the rights of all the feelings of many as a wise and just States of our common country. [Applause.] provision. But I am unable so to re- Let me refer one moment to the difference gard it, because for four years it binds between the President and Congress. I want Congress to exclude from voting for to deal frankly with you, when I say that I representatives for Presidential electors | do not believe these differences are irrecon-"all persons who voluntarily adhered cilable, I do not believe there is any cause to the late insurrection, giving it aid of separation between the President and the majority in Congress. [Applause.] Nay, if I am not greatly at fault, time and discussion are bringing the President and Congress rapidly together on the basis of a common platform of action, [Applause,] Certain it s, they are not as wide apart as at the openerected for four years against a large ing of Congress. Then prominent Senators class of persons. Change of circum- and Representatives argued that the insurstances and condition often work rapid gent States, by the act of rebellion, had committed suicide, and should be treated as conquered provinces or territories; then it was argued by some distinguished Congressmen than in the South. It is believed that that the public safety imperatively demandelements of change are now at work ed that this condition should be imposed there, stimulating on one side to loyal- upon them all. But these propositions are ty, and on the other tending to contin- not now argued in Congress, and I do not debated. I see in this fact a steady and encouraging advance toward practical adjustment, and may we not reasonably hope their for Congress to limit its own power, by concessions were made to the end of securing constitutional amendment, for the peri- reconciliation, satisfactory and full, that shall od of four years, might be deplorable in be alike consistent with the dignity and its result. To those who differ, I accord patriotism both of the Executive and Conthe same honesty, and perhaps greater gress? Every consideration of patriotism wisdom than I can claim for myself, and wisdom favors such a result. The work As the proposed plan now stands I am thorized by the Constitution. I will not unable to perceive the necessity, justice doubt that this concession will be made, and or wisdom of the measure, but having the results of the war, by which the nation no place nor voice in the body before was preserved, will be secured and perpetwhich the measure is pending, I disclaim uated on the basis of peace and concord beany purpose to interfere beyond the tween the people of all the sections of the country.

I have said much more than I expected, and return my thanks again for the friendly



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Mall Train. Freight Train.

Leave Goldsboro', 5.10 P. M. 4.15 A. M.

"Raleigh, 9.00 " 9.00 "

Hillsboro, 11.48 " 12.25 P. M.

"Greensboro, 3.10 A. M. 4.40 "

"Salisbury, 7.00 " 9.15 "

Arrive Charlotte, 9.50 " 1.00 A. M. GOING EAST.

Mail Train. Freight Train.
Leave Charlotte. 3.00 P. M. 4.30 A. M.

Salisbury, 6.05 ". 8.40 ".

Greensboro, 10.00 ". 12.50 P. M.

Hillsboro, 1.20 A. M. 5.00 ".

Raleigh, 4.30 ". 8.45 ".

Arrive Goldsboro, 7.45 ". 12.40 A. M. Mail Train connects at Raleigh with the R. & G. R. R. train for the North; at Goldsboro', with the A. & N. C., and W. & W. Railroads; at Greensboro, with the Piedmont R. R., and runs

Freight Train has a passenger car attached for the accommodation of passengers, and runs daily, Sundays excepted.

RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. CO., SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C., April 19, 1866.
TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS: Passenger Trains Leave Raleigh . . . 4.30 A. M.

" " Arrive at Weldon . . 11.00 "

" Leave Weldon . . . 1.30 P. M.

" " Arrive at Raleigh . . 8.30 " Freight and Accommodation Trains Leave Raleigh

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Monday, Wednesday and Friday. The steamers of this line have unsurpassed accommodations, being all new and constructed with great regard to speed, comfort and safety, and the tables are equal to first class hotel fare.

Travellers g sing North via Scaboard and Roanoke Railroad, can purchase tickets to Portsmouth, where coaches will be in waiting to convey them and their baggage free of Charge to the New Line Steamers. Ample time is afforded to make sure connection, and the fare under any circumstances as low as by the Old Bay Line.

Travellers going via Weldon and Petersburg and Norfolk and Petersburg Railroads can procure through tickets at Petersburg and have baggage checked to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New

York.
This line connects at Baltimore with the Railroads for all Principal Cities North and West. Through Tickets sold on the Boats, and Passengers and Baggage transferred from Boat to Cars Free of Charge. Passengers, Baggage and Freight transferred to

and from Portsmouth and New Line Steamer free of charge. Leave Baltimore from Spear's Wharf, foot of Gay Street, at 5 o'clock, p. m.
H. V. TOMPKINS, Agent

sep 22-134 1y8 Raleigh and Gaston Railroad,

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

April 6, 1866.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED THAT THE
Speed on this Road has been increased, and
close connections are made with all trains going North and South. Passengers do not change cars from Charlotte to Weldon, To Baltimore cars from Charlotte to Weldon, To Battimore and other cities North, the fare as low as by any other route, and time as quick. Through tickets to all places North by both Petersburg, Richmond and Washington City, and by Norfolk and Bay Steamers, and to the principal Cities in the North West via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Baggage checked through checked through. To Shippers very great inducements are offered.

It is the quickest, safest, and as cheap as by any other route. Freight is slipped through without breaking bulk from Charlotte to Norfolk. The connections at Norfolk, with superior Ocean Steamers, commend this route to all interested in shipping.

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CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR! 5 BBLS. "WEVERTON" FAMILY FLOUR; 10 " "Auburn" "
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WE HAVE JUST HAD PRINTED VARIOUS Blank forms for cases in the Superior courts as fol lows: Indictmennt for Larceny,

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are gotten up in superior style, with appropriate blank endorsements on back, and printed on
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ATHAWAY three years in New York, we feel condent we can secure full prices for our triends
ho will favor us with their consignments.

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February 19, 1866-6m.

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